FRANCE.

The Bank of France returns show a falling off of 320,000 in Bullion.

It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon will join the Empress Eugenie in Germany, and that his visit would probably lead to an interview between the French, Russian and Prussian sove-

The Emperor Napoleon's invitation to General con Roon has rather puzzled the quidnuncs ea this side of the channel. They cannot understand the motive or occasion of this marked act of courtesy to the minister of War of a country in whose behalf the sympathy of the French Government and people was certainly not eslisted during the recent conflict. It is said that the Emperor treated the Prussian General and his suite with particular kindness and attentention, and afforded them every facility for view ing all the works and fortification at Cherbourg, from which place they have just returned.

The Constitutionnel, commenting on the appointment of Marshal M'Mahon to the Government of Algeria, passes a high eulogium on that officer, declaring him to be one of the most brilliant personifications of the French army under Napoleen III. It remarks, on the date of his new appointment, the 8th of September: -

Anniversary of the day upon which, nine years ago, General M'Mahon, by the capture of the Malakoff, added to our inditary history one of its most brilliant pages. It was on that memorable day, at the supreme moment, that he pronounced those words which the soldier still remembers and will long repeat: - 'Go and tell Generai Pelissier not to forget, if we are blown up, to have the ruins occupied immediately.' We are acquainted with no more brilliant examples of coolness and heroism.

The Paris Moniteur gives currency to a ruindur that negotiations were progressing at Vicana with the object to prolong until the 15th .0th September.'

The retail trade of Paris continues to prosper. Shopkeepers in general have exhausted their trade. Manufacturers and operatives are fully employed. The demand from the provinces for articles of dress, mercery, and linen dropery still continues. There is a great demand for shoes for export to Chili, Peru, and China. The shoes manufactured in Paris alone amount annually to 10,000,000f. The Germans can manufacture at a lower price, but the finish of shoes is not so much admired as that of the French.

ITALY.

Lome. An immense concourse of people ascheered His Holiness.

Our Turin correspondent writes on the 3rd of the interested parties never to have been contemplated. The whole question is suggestive, and is not without a certain significancy at this moment. An examination of the outer bearings | does he know of, or care for her husband? Perof such a domestic arrangement will not be altodenials as the journals of both countries have been smoke without flame. It was a natural match to speculate on. It there was common sincerity on the main point of interest between the two families, they were each other's only intimate mate friends. The young lady and gentleman in for one party, and under certain circumstances for both. For the Princess Anna it was no unpleasing perspective to dream even of being Queen of Italy ' and the first dramutis persona in this character, while she would be teleracity certain of being Queen of Sardinia; and together with a beautiful Princess for a wife, it would bave been no bad thing for Victor Emmanuel and his son to have sought the crowning of their hopes in the completion of the Kingdom of Italy; or at the least to have received a substantial installment towards the accomplishment of their delesion. But here the camet's neck broke, and no wonder. The Emperor Napoleon is doubtless a very kind relation, and warmly anxious to see the beautiful and amiable Princess of his family well provided for; but not the expense of his own Crown. Not a Frech soldier shall be withdrawa from the garrison at Rome, and not a Sardinian one shall approache the frontiers of the Poneit shall not be as a bribe to destroy the Trara of the Christian world, which would immediately Wrise to crush the whole Napoleome dynasty. 11 was in view of this union (the attempt at which to accomplish is by some ascribed to the Empress) that General Menabrea was sent to Vichy to force the material guarantee; but as is well known the Emperor would only receive him in presence of others, which he did on one occasion at a numerous dejeuner, having had sufficient exbeing absent on a yachting excursion to close who were to have been accounted at the poor girl, who has saved something from her you that when I stood for Tupperary (applause). It possibly with a pilgrinage to Jerusalem, while knows to the contrary, he may be dead, and has renewed hope ond courage to hear that I had your This was the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and this is 303 St. Paul St., Montreal; O.E., and the political creed of O'Oonnell, and the political cree

the Emperor, who will talk to him arcana umperii and sun kingdom of Italy.

BELGIUM: peril and still keeps buoyant the hopes of the The sair too lead, gett,

The Congress of Malines has closed its labors. The address of the eloquent Bishop of Orleans was the most important delivered during the sittings of the Congress, but several other able speakers, Clerical and Lay, also gave evidence of the enthusiasm which pervaded the assembly. Father Hermann and Pere Felix made a marked impression on the Congress by the interesting nature of the facts which they brought forward, and by the elegant manner in which they dwelt upon them.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE—The New Free Press of Vienna publishes the following, under on the establishment. date of the 10th inst:-

"The works of peace have not made a step in advance. Semi-official journals state that the negotiations are going on most favorably, but do not allude to the sudden change which has been caused by the intervention of the Western Powers. Encouraged by this intervention, Denmark now declares that she cannot consent to a cession of North Schleswig, and M. Blubme, the President of the Council at Copenhagen, has sent instructions to the Danish Plenipotentiaries at Vienna to propose the 'popular vote' to decide the territorial question in North Schleswig. On all sides petitions are being signed to prevent this territory falling a prey to Germany.

"The peace conferences have come to a standstill, and the Danish Plempotentiaries at Vienna declare openly that if the war which Denmark hus waged and may be obliged to resume must lead to its ruin, the peace which it is being eadeavered to force upon it would be equally ruin-

POLAND.

Scenes at the Citadel of Warsaw .of December the armistice which expires on the | Saturday being the one day in the week on which their friends were permitted to furnish the prisoners with a few luxuries to eke out the insufficient supply of lood provided by the prison summer stock, and are preparing for the autumn authorities, the gates of the citadel were on that day besieged by an anxious crowd. I, too, repaired to the citadel at the appointed time, and, I suppose, was the only individual who had no business there. Though there were not half a dozen men amongst them, the defenceless crowd times counted out. I remember the words that one of women were kept back by a line of soldiers with fixed bayonets, and no one was allowed to approach within fifty pards of the gates. In the and not to be retaiding the public business. Howcrowd were women of ail ranks, from the eie- ever, O'Donoghue persevered, and by the force of gantly-dressed lady of fushion down to the poor elequence be extracted justice from the bigotry of Jewess and the peasant's wife, forgetful now of the House of Commons, and the Catholic priest was reinstated in his office. This is only one of ROME, Sept. 12.-The Pope has returned to all differences in their common misfortune. None came empty handed, and you might see delicate O'Donoghue, and be glad to pay him every tribute of sembled on the line o . route to the Vatican, and ladies dragging about heavy baskets filled with all kinds of provisions, making it a duty to deliver them with their own hands to the soldiery ap-September :- The run of the kitchen, as the pointed to receive them. Let us look into this phrase has it, is oftentimes the means by which basket. It contains a leg of mutton, two or the world silences slippery friends, and performs three pounds of bacon, a couple of small cheeses in which the toast of my health has been proposed its part towards poor or troublesome relations. several loaves of bread, and three bottles of beer by our rev. and respected chairman, and received by The Master of the Tuleries is not more exempt liow much of all this will reach the prisoner? you all. I said the other evening that it was im-The Master of the Tuleries is not more exempt | thow much of all this will reach the prisoner? | possible for me adequately to express my gratitude than many others in this respect; but though no lif be gets a bottle of beer, a loaf of bread and a for the reception you then gave me. To-night I find one has been more hampered by his own relations cheese, he will be in luck, for the basket has to mysolf in a similar position. I said the other eventhan he has, which I know him to have stated in pass through many hands, and none will let it ing that the reception you gave me was far more the beginning of his reign, I allude at present to pass without laying an embargo on the contents. that it was not more than I expected from the genehis troublesome political relations at Turin re- Don't suppose he will get even his one loaf of rosity and kindness for which I know all Kerry to presented by his visitor Prince Humbert. There bread as it came from the baker. It must be be remarkable, and no part more than Cabaccive en has never existed the cordiality that might have been expected between the two Courts. Victor baked up in it, and the cheese will be submitted be submitted between the two Courts. Victor baked up in it, and the cheese will be submitted places where the oil Celtie blood is purest, there the Emmanuel's attempts to be on a better personal to the same investigation. Not even an apple bearts of the neodie are warmest (appliance). On footing have been innunerable and useless. But or an orange would reach the prisoner whole, for just now it was desirable to receive his son, and i fear they should contain treasonable corresponbelieve the invitation was given and accepted be- dence. It was a melancholy sight to see the fore the negotiation for the marriage between poor women stretching out their arms in suppli-Prince Humbert and the Princess Anna Murat | cation, and to hear them clamoring for tidings of fell to the ground. It is now stated by both of husband, father, and brother. Look at this poor mother, clasping her babe convulsively to her of the most sucred feetings of our nature (applause). breast, and sobbing her heart out because she can get no answer from yonder soldier. What haps he is dead, or, still worse, sent to a living gether fruitless. People are slow to accept such death in Siberia. In either case, she is free to get another father for her child, for Siberians instructed to express, and there is seldom so much | have no wires. A few of the more favored have got leave to send a few lines of writing with the baskets of provisions, and sitting on the grass or on the railings which line the roadside, are spending the last minutes in scrawling tender messages in pencit, using their baskers as writing desks. 'Make way there,' shouts a coachman, who by his lowquestion were the only members of the lamilies crowned beaver, shaped like an inverted cone, and that could contract such an engagement. It his close fitting garb tike a lady's riding habit cut would be such as to secure an absolute advantage snort, you recognise to be a Bussian domestic sor vant, and the crowd of women - all in black - thes asuader, and the sentinels present arms, while the carriage of a general officer rolls over the drawbridge into the citadel. And now another equipage | desire to assert before the world what O Connell de drives up with a very different freight -- a pais deltcare lady to deep monthing. She, too, would drive over the orambringe, but the officer on duty rudery orders her coachman to back his horses, before hearing what the lady has to say. She holds a permission in her hand to visit ber husband in the citadet. "It ien't time yet, she may return in two hours," replies the officer. 'Panie laskawy' [kind Sir], begius the tady to a supplicating tone, but the officer turns away before she can finish her sontence. And now a couple of dust begrimmed Cossacks ride up, probably returning from a recommissance in the country. Their wild uncouth mien, combined with the long lance, and musket stung carelessly over the shoulder, gives them far more too air of children of the desert then of troops forming part of a regular army. Threading their way through the black crowd, the pass into the citadel, and are soon lost in the maze of furtifications. Scarcely have they disappeared when a couple of brown-coated soldiers issue from the citudel, carrying on a pole between them, King! Anna may get tier crown if she can, but supported on their shoulders like the spies returning with the grapes from the promised land, a huge coul drou of yellow soup, emitting a het remarkably savory odor. Then a pope, with long flowing looks and black robes, approaches and cloowing his way through the crowd, passes between the sentries over the drawbridge into the citadel. Tuey do not stop him; for after the bayonet, he is the most effectual means of getting rid of the obnuxious Polish element Returning townwars from the citadet, I mel s line of mourning women all on the same errand, some on foot and some in carriages, all with the same look of blank despair. Week after week they turn their

Began Collaber

the ambitious wife hunter will be received by found a nameless borial in the common ditob, which good wishes for my success (renewed applause). I my political creed, [load applause], and I am as cerhas already received so many victims who have died in the citadel, or perhaps, his solitary confinement has driven him mad, or he may be half way to Siberia .- Bullock's Polish Experiences.

DINNER TO THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P.

On Monday evening, August 29, an outertainment was given to The O'Donoghue, M.P., by the people of Otherciveen, at the Royal Mail Hotel in town. The event seemed to excite a good deal of interest and popular enthusiasm amongst the towns. people, among whom The O Donoghue is regarded with strong feelings of respect and even devotion. The entertainment took place in the principal room in the hotel, which was appropriately fitted up for the purpose, presenting among other decorations portraits of some members of the O'Connell family, including those of the Liberator, himself, and also one of The O'Donoghue. The dinner was supplied by Mr. Fitzgerald, the proprietor of the hotel, and was served up in a style that reflected the highest credit

After the usual toasts had been drunk, the Chairman rose to propose the next toast. He said-Mr. Vice-chairman and gentlemen, if I had reason to regret that the office of proposer of toasts had not fallen into better hands hitherto, I have tenfold reason for expressing my regret that some more eloquent tongue is not to pronounce the panegyric on our honored guest this evening. You all know, gentlemen, to whom I allude. We respect him as a member of parliament and as a fine Irishman (applause), as the descendant of ancient chiefs who has left the neighborhood and beautiful Lakes of Killarney, where he could daily look down upon those castles which belonged to his accesters, he has left his own native gleds to come to dwell among the remote mountains and glens of Iveragh. I know that this has been the principal reuson why we are all assembled here to-night, that it is for no sinister, I may say, no political purpose at all, but our object is to pay a tribute of our respect in an humble way to a fine lrishman who is the guest of this evening (applause). The English are proud of their lords and their dukes, the Scotch are proud of their Bruce and their Wallace, the Welsh boast of the Tudor who mounted the English throne, and of their own Glandower, and why should we not feel proud of our O'Connell and our O'Donoghue? Other nations may boast of their heroes and achievements -

"But where is the nation to rival old Erm, Where is the country such chieftains can boast?" Where is the country that can produce a finer specimen of a member of parliament, a gentleman, and a man? (appeause). I am sure you are all anxious to hear the elequence flowing from his own lipsthat elequence which drowned down the bigotry of the House of Commons (applause), when they wanted to stifle the discussion that he raised in order to do justice to Catholic priests; night after night he wanted to bring forward the subject, various manmayres were resorted to in order to throw wet blankers on the discussion. The house was some-Scotch member applied to the Speaker, when he begged him for God's sake to have mercy on them and save them from the brawl of an Irish workhouse, many reasons why we should itel proud of The

honor and respect this evening. I give you, then, 'The O'Donoghue.' The toast was drank with all the honors. The O'Danoghue rose amid loud and prolonged cheering, and said - Mr. Chairman, vice-chairman, and goutlemen, I feel deeply grateful for the manner than I had any right to expect (cries of no, no); but the occasion to which I refer I was deeply touched by the manifestation of your sympathy and kindness. Although amongst the hundreds who greated me there were not ten with whom I was personally acquainted, I knew in a moment that we were united by the magic power of sympathy, that I was united to you all by friendship which had its origin in some Where those feelings exist it does not require long years to make well acquainted. What would otherwise take long years to accomplish is thus accomplished in a moment. In a moment I felt that I was well acquainted with you all, although as I said. amongst the hundreds who greeted me there were not ten with whom I was personally acquainted. I felt that I was well acquainted with you all, and that we were in a moment sworn friends, because I knew there is a cause to which we have all, in our inmost hearts, vowed fidelity, and for the sake of which we all love one another, and will be true to one another while life endures. Sometimes it may seem to be forgotten amidst the troubles and struggles of every-day life, sometimes it may seem to have succumbed altogether beneath the accumulated dieasters that have befullen our country, but all the while we are nursing it in the innermost corners of our hearts, and from time to time it exerts its supremacy by making us forget our petty differences, by bringing us together soimsted with one common scribed as the immortal and inalienable right of Ireland to independence (bear, bear, and foud cheering). Nothing affords me such pleasure as proof such as this, that I possess the good opinion and the confidence of my countrymen. I do not think there is enything that could make me falter in my public cureer except the apprehension that I had unfortunately lost the good opinion and confidence of the mass of my countrymen. You have preserved untainted the true spirit of Irishmen, but for whom Iroland would long since have sunk icto a mere Buglish country The good opinion and confidence of all my country men is dear to me, and I can say with truth that especially dear to me is the good opinion and confidence of Kerrymon (loud applause.) think there is no place like Kerry. I am proud of being a Kerryman, because I believe that there is no part of Ireland where the spirit of nationality is stronger, or where the people cherish with greater love and reverence the memories of those traditions which must tell us of the origin, the valor, the achievements, the sufferings, the piety, and the invinciole patrionem of our forefathers (applause). It was, when inspired by the memory of those traditions, that O Connell exclaimed, in 1845, at the first banga t of the '82 Olub, ' We are here ready to live for Ireland - we are here to die for Ireland' (foud ap. plause; and it was when inspired by the memory of those traditions that, in presence of the present Archbishop of O shel, my Rev. friend, Dr. Leaby, at the College in Thurses; O'Connell exclaimed, Youth of Ireland, never live staves' (great applause); and it is the memory of those traditions which ever has prevented, and ever will prevent Irishmen from being Satisfied with any condition except that of freemen

me. I could refer them to the people of Kerry, who would be my bail (renewed applause). When first I stood for Tipperary, although I had previously taken no part in politics, I felt perfectly certain—and, perbaps, this may give you the idea that I am rather a confident fellow (laughter)-I felt perfectly certain that Tipperary would support me. I had an intuitive knowledge that my political opinions were the same as those entertained by the people of Tipperary, and by the overwhelming insjority of Irishmen. De not suppose that I mean for a moment to say that either the people of Tipperary, or my countrymen generally adopted my political views. I could not be guilty of such an absurd piece of vanity. I hold, and I have always held, that the political faith of the Irish people is immutable, and that it is not in the power of any man, no matter who he may be or what may be his position or calling, or of any number of men, no matter what may be their calling, to alter or even seriously impair that faith. Our fathers believed in the most remote times, as we believe now, in the immortal and inclienable right of Ireland to independence. In defiance of exile, persecution, and death, they adhered to the political faith of Ireland They never abandoned it leven for a moment In 1782, Gratian, speaking on the part of the Irish nation in Parliament, declared that there was no power on earth that had any right to make laws to bind this nation except the King, Lords, and Commone of Ireland (upplause), and he added, still speaking on the part of the Irish nation in Parliament, that 'in this right we humbly conceive the very essence of our liberties consists, a right which we, on the part of all the people of Iteland, do claim as their birthright, and which we can never yield oxcept with our lives'—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.)— This declaration of national political faith was frequently repeated in those very words by O'Connell; and within the memory of all here present, and, perhaps, within the hearing of some that I now see here I have used it everywhere in Ireland that I have been, and I used it in England, that in 1864 we have not abandoned the national political faith of Ireland, and never will, nor, I was going to add, have we forgot the teachings of O'Connell. There have been times of great prostration and despondency, as from the capitulation of Limerick in 1691 to 1718, and from that to the commencement of the struggle for Catholic Emancipation, but there never has been a time during which the Irish people have abandoned the national political faith of Ireland, and accepted in its place false political doctrines. Ireland has received cruel blows under which she has staggered and fallen, but she has always risen again, animated with the same faith, spirit, hope, and courage (applause). l do not wish to detain you at great length (cries of 'go on'). The aim of England has been twofoldto annibilate this longing for independence and reduce our people as low as possible. Her plan of operations has varied with the peculiar character of the times. When it was the fashiou to employ the sword and gibbet, the sword and gibbet were employed. Now everything is done in accordance with the spirit of British progress, but with the very same results as weekly attested by the crowded railway trains conveying thousands to the sea-coast, who are flying to seek a refuge in some far-off land. But first of all perhaps, the most remarkable feature of our day is the cauting and hypocritical tone of the English Government, while it is stondily pursning the immemorral policy of its predecessors, and then the swarm of false teachers from every nation, grade, and order, who have set upon us, set us squablling, and pre-vent our uniting in the common cause. I must say they are very artful, and they know well how to avail themselves of any accidental advantage they possess. Some of them exhort us, and actually pray for forgiveness for us, as wicked men who aspire to make old Ireland a nation once again. Some of them affect to treat us as wayward children who naturally cannot have a clear perception of what is good for them, but who will grow wiser as they grow older. Some of them, most indeed, land the British constitution to the skies, under which we, the most miserable and discontented nation in the world, have the happpiness to exist. Some of them scoff at nationality, and think to wither us up by their laughing and scoffing and, with scarcely an exception, they lie with all their might and main, and in this, I do believe, consists their principal strength. But these false teachers have a greater difficul y to encounter now than they had at any former period, because we, the men of this generation, are ready to meet them, armed that great volume of nationalty which con-sists in the speeches and writings of the immortal O'Connoil. Now, gentlemen, as I am a member of parliament, it will not be out of place if I give you what has been my experience of the English House of Commons. You naturally expect that from a member of Parliament Well, then, I have found the Englist House of Commons to be an English assembly over which the Irish people exercise no control what. ever; an assembly which systematically govern Ireland, not with a view to her own interests, but with whatever view the interests of England, for the time being, may seem to be served by. I am convinced that the English parliament will never achieve those great measures which O'Conneil has described as so essential in doing justice to Ireland, and in promoting the prosperity of her people; because, unfortunately, the governing classes in England seem to be persuaded that it is not their interest to promote the prosperity of Ireland. Then, as to choosing between Whigs and Tories, I am convinced that a choice of evils (ories of hear, hear)—that both of them have the same object in view—that both of them make everything else subservient to the welfare of England. Whenever either of them have carried any mensures that have been of service to Ireland, their conduct has never been the result of a natural anxiety to serve Ireland. I am perfectly certain that the Trishman who attaches himself to either of them becomes worse than useless to his country (hear, hear). For all practical ourposes of legislation, he becomes the tool of the Whig or Tory, as the case may be, and no matter how good, or pious, or amiable, or clever a man he may be, it is impossible for him to be a mere tool of the Whig or Tory party, and at the same time a true Irishman. I might, perhaps, have some difficulty in giving my opinion in this confident manner on the English purlimment and the respective merits of Whigs and Tories if I was not able to quote high authority in support of the view & have taken. In 1845, on the eye of his departure for hondon to attend parliament, O'Connell said at the Sepeal Association, 'To go there to demand justice is arrant nonsense, and I tell you from this place what I have often told you before, that the only measure that can be of any permanent or essential service to Ireland is the Repeal of the Union! O'Connell summed up, and who could sum up a case like him, he summed up the relative claims of the Whigs and Tories to the confidence of the Irish people in one short sentence - The Whigs will do nothing for us. and the Tories will do less than that if possible [hear, hear, hear] In 1845 O'Connell said, 'if possible, I hate the Whig worse than the Tory,' and he added, 'as to that thing called a Liberal, I am sick of it' [applause]. He really seemed to have a pro-bable foresight of the mischief those things called Libernls would do to our holy religion upon the continent of Europe. When writing to the Irish people H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists. from Derrynane in 1843, O Conne I said, ' frishmen, men of Ireland, simplify your political creed; it con

sists but of two propositions, the first is that the Re-

peal of the Union is the only remedy for all the woes

of Ireland, and the second is that you have the Re-

peal of the Union in your power if you have the ho-

nesty to desire it and the virtue to combine for its

often boasted that if there were any who doubted tain as I am of my existence that it is the political creed of the overwhelming majority of the Irish peoplo [applause]. Some people say, why not make tenant right the basis of an organisation? other people say, why not make the question of the Established Church the basis of an organisation? Both these questions were quite as much before the public in O'Conneil's time as now. He did not make them the basis of an organization. He assigned a very good reason for not doing so when he gave it as his deliberate opinion that the English parliament would never achieve either of them [hear, hear, and cheers]. I, a very humble man, have been some years a memper of the English parliament, and that is my opinion also, and I would like to see the Irish member who would venture to stand up and say that there is the remotest probability that that parliament will ever relieve the Ostholics from that intolerable burthen of paying the passon, or pass what might really be called a measure of tenant right [hear, hear]. This is not a political gathering, but you will not object to my telling you what are my political views Jupplausel. I hold that we ought to make the question of the right of Ireland to legislative independence the basis of an organisation; furthermore, I say that we cannot now organise on any other basis without virtually abandoning that right, and without telling the people that they can expect justice at the hands of the English partiament. I say that this is no time for trilling; we have arrived at a period in the history of our country when we cannot afford to triffe with the people, and can we tell them that they can have confidence in the justice of the English parliament after the experience of the last sixtyfour years, after the evidence we have under our own eyes, and above and before all, can we tell them so after the repeated declaration of our great apostle O'Connell? I said the first and last article of my creed was, at all times, in all places, and under every variety of circumstances, above and before all things, to remember that I was an Irishman. I have faithfully, I think, adhered to this article of my faith (hear, hear, and applause). In my political action I have never been influenced by what her Majoety's ministers might think, or what that gentleman might think, or what anybody might think, except the Irish people. On all great political question I have O'-Connell for a model (Loud applause.) We know what his views of nationality were. On questions affecting education I do, as he did, yie'd double chedience to the wishes and views of the highops; and when in the House of Commons, in Dublin or in Ireland, the question of the temporal power of the Pope was raised, I gave my opinion conscientiously as a Catholic, that I thought the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope was essential to the interests of the Catholic religion (appleuse). Gentlemen, having said so much, I say again what I said before, that the good opinion and confidence of my countrymen are dearer to me than anything else. will always try to retain that good opinion, if I have been fortunate enough to gain it; and there is no part of Ireland whose good opinion and confidence I value so highly as I do that of the kingdom of Kerry. (Applause.)

> A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT; If allowed to progress, result in serious Palmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the geomine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from-E. H. CHAPIN, D D., New York,

HENRY WARD BERCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P Willis, New York, Hon. C. B PRELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate, Dr. G. F. Bigneow, Boston, Prof. EDWD. NORTH, Clinton, N.Y. Suggers in the Anny, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 35 cents per box.

October, 1864. BE IT KNOWN

WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Moutreal : Gentlemen, -It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-LLA bought from you. A severe Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering me right arm almost useless, and, extending agrees my chest and down my back, made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pair. in the side, from what my family doctor called liver disease. Mr. Kennedy, my neighbor, on whom the BRISTOL'S SARSAFARILLA produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so, taking, at the same time, as directed by you, a couple of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS occasionally.
I am now entirely recovered, free from pain of

every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the SARSA-PARILLA and the PILLS to any one suffering with the same troubles.

Мив. Свозву, Dry Goods Store, St. Mary's St., Montreal.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J Gardner, J. A. Hurte, H. R. Gray and Picault &

Indigestion, or Dyspressa, is a disease born of the luxury of civilisation. The savage is exempt from its torment, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessury searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirtyfirst street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR UOATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, ineigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels." Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOLS SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 425 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sais in Montreal by Device & Bolton. Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son,

NERVOUS DEBILITY. - This is a complaint very common, especially among females. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS never fails to cure this disease. The system, under its use, is restored to its original strongth and vigor; the appetite becomes attainment. O Connell also gave it as his delibe good, the spirits become obserful, and in body and rate opinion that none but an Irish Parliament would mind you feel the full restoration of bealth. Por ever relieve Oatholies from the burthen of support. sale by druggists and dealers in medicines every-

ing the Protesunt Batablished Church, or pass what where, might really be called a messure of tensit right. John P. Henry & Co., General Agents for Catada

to political creed of O'O'Onnesi, and this is south a south and the south as the so

លើ សា មិនចំណើញ ស្គឺមានស្គាល់ មានសក្សាស ស្រា - សក្សាស្គី សម្រាស់សមាល់ ស្គី ស្រាស់ស្គាល់ បានសក្សាស